## Historic, Archive Document

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#  <br> <br> WATKINS <br> <br> WATKINS NURSERIES 

## MIDLOTHIAN

## VIRGINIA

1950
Tacumpencusinat

Phone Richmond 2-3306

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

## Terms

Cash, unless you have established credit with us.

## Liability

All orders are booked with the understanding that they shall be void should injury befall our stock or should our operations be impaired by any labor shortage or other conditions beyond our control.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied. The purchaser assumes all risks after stock is delivered to carrier. We will gladly correct any mistakes we make.

## Guarantee

Standard Virginia Nurserymen Guarantee. Replacements will be made at one-half price for plants that die the first growing season, provided bill was paid promptly in accordance with terms of sale.

## Location and Shipping

We are located 15 miles West of Richmond on U. S. Route 60 which goes through our nursery. Our mail, express and freight office is Midlothian, Virginia.

Member of
American Association of Nurserymen Virginia Nurserymen Association

## CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

In summer, EVERGREENS add a cool, comfortable appearance to a home, and, in winter, they are invaluable for the warmth and color that they give to any setting. We are glad to give expert advice to our customers on their use and care.

PLANTING. The hole which is to receive the plant should be much larger than the ball, and the surrounding soil loosened. When planting, the burlap should be removed where balls of earth are solid but when balls appear not to be solid it is advisable to place plant in hole, cover with earth partially, and cut off upper portion of burlap. In either case, fill in around ball with loose dirt nearly to top of ground and pour in one or two buckets of water so as to soak the soil around the ball thoroughly. After settling a few minutes, pull enough dirt around the top to complete the planting. Leave the soil around the plant saucer-shaped to catch rain water. This water process of planting requires no tamping of soil.

PRUNING. Most all evergreens are inclined to grow "open" and where compact specimens are wanted (and this is especially true of evergreens used along foundation walls), shearing should be done occasionally. In March or April, go over the whole tree with an ordinary hedge shear, clipping in the terminals. This causes the inside branches to develop and also new buds are formed where the cut is made. Thus a number of new branches are formed that hide the unsightly interior of open trees. They may be trimmed later in the summer also if desired.

TREATMENT FOR INSECTS: Red Spider. This little insect, almost too small to be seen with the naked eye, is generally dispersed throughout the country, living on weeds and other native growth. It does its worst damage during hot dry spells of early summer, causing evergreens to lose their vigor and become brownish looking in some cases. It can be readily controlled by one or more applications of sulphur dusted throughout the plant.

Bag Worm-These insects can be readily seen hanging from the foliage in cocoon-like bags, one to two inches long. If not checked they multiply very rapidly and will very often entirely defoliate and kill an evergreen. Remedy-hand-pick and burn or mash all worms.

## ARBORVITAE THUJA

## American Varieties

AMERICAN COMPACTA. As the name implies, this is a compact form of the American Arborvitae. It is more spreading in habit.

```
24-30 in.\(\$ 3.50\)
```

30-36 in. ..... 4.50


Globe Arborvitae

GLOBOSA-Dwarf Globe-shaped Arborvitae. Forms dense low globe; handsome shade of green. Valuable for formal effects.

```
24-30 in. \(\$ 4.00\)
30-36 in. 5.00
```

HOVEY'S. A dense, globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. A very handsome small evergreen.

```
24-30 in.
    $3.50
30-36 in. 
```

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (Columnar Type). This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. One of the most satisfactory evergreens.

```
2 -3 ft
    $3.00
3-3I/2 ft. _
31/2-4 ft. _
4 -5 ft. _
5 -6 ft. _
6 -7 ft. _-_-_-_-_-_}8.0
Specimen 8 to 10 ft.
$12.00 to
15.00
```


## ARBORVITAE BIOTA

## Oriental Varieties

CHINESE ARBORVITAE-Biota Orientalis. Bushy tree of pyramidal growth, fresh, green foliage. One of the hardiest of all evergreens. They can be kept to any height and made very compact by occasional trimming.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
2-3 \mathrm{ft} . & \$ 2.00 \\
3-4 \mathrm{ft} &
\end{array}
$$

$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$................................................................


Chinese Compact Arborvitae

CHINESE COMPACT ARBORVITAE-Biota Compacta. A very compact, dwarf form of Chinese Arborvitae. It has bright green foliage and thrives in almost any soil. Holds its color well through the winter. We recommend this variety very highly.

| 2 | -3 | ft. | $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | $-31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | $\mathbf{5 . 0}$ |
| $31 / 2-4$ | ft. |  |  |

BIOTA AUREA NANA. One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. The kind of evergreen to which most everyone takes a fancy. It is compact, symmetrical, and very conspicuous in winter.

```
30-36 in.\(\$ 5.00\)
```

36-42 in. ..... 6.00

## CEDAR : Cedrus

DEODORA-Indian Cedar. A stately tree with foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 30-36 \text { in. } \\
& 36-42 \text { in. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## JUNIPERUS : Juniper

ENGLISH JUNIPER-Juniperus Communis. Of erect habit, similar to Irish Juniper, but more spreading; foliage bright green. A rapid grower.

```
3-4 ft.
    $3.50
4-5 ft. _-_-_-_-_-_-_
```

IRISH JUNIPER-Juniperus Hibernica. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish-green.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
-$\$ 2.00$
3-4 ft. ..... 3.00
4-5 ft. ..... 4.00
5-6 ft. ..... 5.00
6-7 ft. ..... 7.50
7-8 ft. ..... 10.00

LITORALIS JUNIPER. A pretty prostrate form, excellent for the rockery or in front of low evergreens.

```
24-30 in.\(\$ 3.00\)
```

30-36 in. ..... 4.00


Pfitzer Juniper

PFITZERIANA JUNIPER. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance.

| $12-18$ in. | 2.50 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $18-24$ in. | $\mathbf{1 0 . 5 0}$ |
| $24-30$ |  |

SAVIN JUNIPER-J. Sabina. A dark green form spreading outward and upward.

```
24-30 in.\(\$ 3.00\)
```

30-36 in. ..... 4.00


## Stricta Juniper

STRICTA JUNIPER. Rich in the texture of its foliage; the fine needles are grayish. This is the evergreen to use for formal effects in your garden. Also for foundations.
12-18 in. $\$ 2.00$
18-24 in. 3.00

SWEDISH JUNIPER. Compact and upright in growth, resembling the Irish Juniper but more bushy and not quite so slender.
18-24 in.
$\$ 1.75$
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. 2.5
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathbf{3 . 5 0}$

## PINE : Pinus

WHITE PINE-P. Strobus. Hardy, rapid grower. Makes a good specimen tree. Transplants easily.
2-3 ft.  ..... $\$ 2.50$
3-4 ft. ..... 4.00
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 6.00
5-6 ft. ..... 8.00
RETINOSPORA : ChamaecyparisRETINOSPORA PLUMOSA-Plume-like Cypress. Arapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage,the ends of the limbs drooping.
24-30 in. ..... $\$ 3.00$
30-36 in. ..... 4.00
3-4 ft. ..... 5.00


Retinospora Plumosa

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII-Veitch's Silver Cypress. Pyramidal and dense in growth, with blue-green, feathery foliage. A beautiful evergreen and one good for grouping.

| $30-36$ | fn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3-4$ | ft. |  |
| $4-5$ | ft. |  |

## SPRUCE : Picea

NORWAY SPRUCE. The most useful native tree for screens or windbreaks; symmetrical in growth when young, with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches. Foliage dark shiny green.

```18-24 in.\(\$ 2.50\)
```

2-3 ft. ..... 3.50

## TAXUS : Yew

T. CUSPIDATA, JAPANESE YEW. Very hardy and vigorous, with dark green foliage. Spreading habit.
12-18 in.
$\qquad$ $\$ 3.00$
18-24 in. 4.00

24-30 in. 5.00

30-36 in 7.50

36-42 in. 10.00
T. ERECTA PYRAMIDALIS_Erect Yew. An erect dense growing variety with shining leaves thickly set on the branches. One of the hardiest and the finest.18-24 in.$\$ 5.00$
24-30 in. ..... 7.50
30-36 in. ..... 10.00

## TSUGA

TSUGA CANADENSIS-Canada Hemlock. A native, graceful evergreen with Yew-like foliage; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. It is rather open in growth but by pruning can be made very dense. Good for hedges. It is shade enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees, or for other undergrowth planting.

| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$ 3.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3-4 ft. | 5.00 |
| +-5 ft. | 7.50 |
| $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. | 10.00 |



Deadora

## AZALEAS

There does not seem to be any other family of plants that gives us the same great mass of color as the Azaleas. While there are several different families of these colorful flowers, all of them, given the necessary sour soil required, are comparatively easy to grow in their climatic zones. It pays to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting Azaleas.

If you live in a limestone section it is absolutely necessary to prepare the soil, but if you live in a sour-soil country very little preparation is necessary. In a limestone country, several feet of soil should be removed and replaced with a mixture of leaf-mold, manure, and acid loam. Of course, soil can be made sour by the use of aluminum sulphate. It is a safe, reliable material for adding acid to the soil, and if you wish to prepare your ground in this manner use one-fourth to one-half pound to a square yard, worked well into the top-soil. Then, when setting plants under these conditions, at least a pint of the chemical should be added to each wheelbarrow load of soil. A dressing each year of leaf-mold is an excellent food for Azaleas but they will appreciate further feeding. Cottonseed meal is a fine fertilizer. Cow-manure is also a good fertilizer. In using the latter it is well to add a small amount of aluminum sulphate to be sure that the manure is acid enough.

## HARDY EVERGREEN AZALEAS

AMOENA. Flowers of bright rosy purple are produced in a solid mass in May. The foliage, which is very hairy, takes on a bronzy tint in the fall.
$6-8$ in.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

BRIDESMAID. Glowing salmon-pink flowers in very large clusters. Small, glossy, bright green foliage.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

CHRISTMAS CHEER. Compact grower with small shiny leaves. Deepest crimson flowers are small but very attractive, and one of best variety.
$6-8$
$8-10$
$10-12$
in.
$12-15$
in.

CORAL BELLS. Coral-pink, shaded deeper in the center; medium-sized hose-in-hose flowers profusely produced. The plants have small, round, glossy foliage.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

FLAME. Single flowers, brilliant orange-red with coppery shadings; vigorous; earliest to bloom.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

FORMOSA. Its rose-purple flowers, freely produced early in the season, are the finest of this color. Strong plants with good foliage.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

HINODEGIRI. A rosy scarlet form of A. amoena. This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and is a very profuse bloomer over a long period. Plants can be kept in dwarf condition.
$6-8$ in.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

INDICA ALBA. Pure white. Light green, hairy foliage; upright growth. Very hardy.

```
12-15 in.
$2.00
15-18 in. _
```




Azalea Indica Rosea

INDICA ROSEA (Magnificia). Fast grower with large size hairy leaves. Large single white flowers are tinted with rose.

| $12-15$ in. | $\mathbf{2 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $15-18$ in. | $\mathbf{3 . 5 0}$ |
| $18-24$ in. |  |
| $24-30$ in. |  |
| $30-36$ in. |  |
| $36-42$ in. |  |

INDICA RUBRA. Deep pink, glossy leaved. Medium growth.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

LILACINA. Quite hardy and strong growing. Rosy lilac flowers. Very profuse bloomer. Evergreen.


```
15-18 in. _
18-24 in. _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_}3.5
```

MACRANTHA. Flowers deep salmon. Late flowering, compact narrow leaves.

```
8-10 in. .-. ...................................
10-12 in. - -- _--.-.-.-.-...-...-...-. 2.50
```

MACRANTHA DOUBLE ROSE. Late flowering, beautiful double pink.


```
10-12 in. -------------------
12-15 in. _
```

PINK PEARL. Hose-in-hose flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-rose shaded lighter in center. Blooms in quite large clusters.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

SNOW. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely in good-sized clusters. Beautiful glossy green foliage.
8-10 in.
$\$ 2.50$
10-12 in. 3.00
12-15 in. 3.50

## DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

POUKANENSIS. Rose-pink to rose-purple, fragrant Howers. Not evergreen. Very early. Prolific bloomer.
$8-10$ in.
$10-12$ in.
$12-15$ in.

YODOGAWA. Full double, rosy purple flowers of medium size.
$18-24$ in.
$24-30$ in.

## BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Modern Home-Plantings cannot be considered as com-plete-or hardly begun-if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broadleaf Evergreens. They are needed for the green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in winter when warmth and color are demanded.


Abelia

## ABELIA : Bush Arbutus

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA-A. Rupestris. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubularshaped white flowers.

|  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12-18$ | in. | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0}$ |
| $18-24$ | in. |  |
| $2-3$ | ft. |  |

## AUCUBA

AUCUBA JAPONICA. Glossy green laurel-like foliage. Plant in partial shade.

Each
18-24 in. $\$ 2.50$

```
24-30 in. 3.50
```

30-36 in. 5.00

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA. Gold-dust Acuba. Large glossy leaves spotted with gold. Thrives best in partial shade.

| Eack: |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $12-18$ in. | $\mathbf{2 . 5 0}$ |
| $18-24$ in. | $\mathbf{3 . 5 0}$ |
| $24-30$ in. |  |
| $30-36$ in. |  |

## BAMBOO

## ARUNDINARIA JAPONICA (Japanese Evergreen

 Bamboo). Six to ten feet high. Grows easily and spreads rapidly. Striking and attractive and useful for many artistic effects. Makes an effective screen. The canes make fine straight poles for fishing, etc.Strong clumps, $\mathbf{5 0}$ ¢ to $\$ 2.00$, according to size.


Julian Barberry

## BARBERRY

BARBERRY JULIAN. Spiny glossy-green leaves throughout the winter. Flowers yellow in spring. A hardy, erect plant of compact growth.
$42-48$ in. $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$

## BOXWOOD-VIRGINIA GROWN

Boxwood has long been one of our specialities, as it has been and still is, aside from its sentimental and historic value in association with Virginia, the most practical, durable and beautiful plant that can be used. Its use will add dignity and charm to any home or garden. We have several hundred thousand plants in the various sizes of our own growing besides a quantity of specimen collected plants of both dwarf and bush types.

ARBORESCENS-Tree Box. A faster and larger grower than Sempervirens; foliage dark green. This is the form usually found in old gardens. Much used for boxwood hedges.

Each

| 24 in | $\mathbf{5 . 0 0}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 30 in. | 10.00 |  |
| 36 in. |  | 15.00 |
| 42 in. |  |  |

ARBORESCENS-Pyramidal Type Box. A tall, slender growing box with foliage dark green.

Each

| $3-4$ | ft. | Each |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $4-5$ | $\mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{5 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $5-6$ | ft. |  | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}$ |



Bush Boxwood
SEMPERVIRENS-Bush-Box. The variety with small, dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges, formal gardens and tub specimens.

Each
6- 8 in .
\$ . 50
8-10 in.
.75

| 10-12 in | 1.25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12-15 in. | 1.75 |
| 15-18 in. | 2.50 |
| 18-21 in. | 3.25 |
| 21-24 in. | 4.00 |
| $2+\mathrm{in}$. specimens | 5.00 |
| 27 in . specimens | 6.50 |
| 30 in . specimens | 8.00 |
| 33 in. specimens | 10.00 |
| 36 in . specimens | 12.50 |

## Larger Sizes Upon Request.

SUFFRUTICOSA-Dwarf Boxwood. This is the Old English variety, having small, dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

|  | Each | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Well Rooted Cuttings | $\mathbf{. 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 . 0 0}$ |
| $3-4$ in. Pots | $\mathbf{. 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}$ |
| $4-6$ in. Pots | $\mathbf{. 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}$ |
| $6-8$ in. Field | $\mathbf{4 0 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $15-18$ in. | $\mathbf{7 . 5 0}$ |  |
| $18-21$ in. | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $21-24$ in. | $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $24-27$ in. |  |  |
| $27-30$ in. |  |  |



Cotoneaster Fronchetti

## COTONEASTER

C. FRANCHETTI-A Spreading Shrub. Leaves oval, quite small, similar to Boxwood. Produces white flowers in early spring followed by showy crimson berries which are retained all winter.

```
Each
```



SALICIFOLIA. Willow-leaf Cotoneaster Evergreen. White flowers. Bright red fruit.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ \$3.00 Each


Eleagnus pungens

## ELEAGNUS

PUNGENS. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, creamy-white fragrant flowers produced in late fall. A beautiful shrub. Strong grower and especially suitable for adverse conditions.

```
18-24 in.
\(\$ 2.00\)
```

2-3 ft.3.00

## EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS PATENS. Semi-Evergreen Shrub. Pink fruit.

12-18 in. $\$ 1.00$ Each

## GARDENIA : Cape Jasmine

G. FLORIDA. Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any welldrained soil. Large fragrant flowers are freely produced in June.

Each

```
12-18 in. \(\$ 2.00\)
```



## HYPERICUM

HYPERICUM CALYCINUM. A low growing evergreen shrub which makes a beautiful ground cover.

|  | Each |
| ---: | :--- |
| Clump |  |
| $\$ \mathbf{5 0 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $\$ \mathbf{5 0}$ |  |

## ILEX : Holly

CORNUTA BURFORDI. A handsome plant with shiny green leaves and large red berries. One of the outstanding hollies.

12-18 in.
$\$ 3.00$
18-24 in. 5.00

| $2+30 \mathrm{in}$. |  | 7.50 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $30-36 \mathrm{in}$. |  | $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 0}$ to |
| $36-42$ in. | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $42-48$ | in. |  |

CRENATA-Japanese Holly. A dense growing evergreen with small boxwood-like leaves. Can be clipped into formal shapes.

Variety Microphylla-Small leaved sort.


Variety Rotundifolia. Large leaved sort.

| $12-15$ | in. | 2.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $15-18$ | in. | $\mathbf{2 . 5 0}$ |
| $18-24$ | in. |  |

GLABRA. Inkberry. Native black-berried Holly which does well almost everywhere.

|  | Each |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $24-30$ in. | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0}$ |
| $30-36$ in. | $\mathbf{7 . 5 0}$ |

OPACA-American Holly. A slow-growing native tree, having short branches with large shining, thorny leaves and bright red berries in winter. Our plants are nursery grown and have good root systems.

Each
$\begin{array}{lllr}2-3 & \mathrm{ft} & & \mathbf{\$ 3 . 5 0} \\ 3-4 & \mathrm{ft} & & \mathbf{7 . 0 0} \\ 4-5 \mathrm{ft} . & & & \end{array}$

## KALMIA : Mountain Laurel

KALMIA LATIFOLIA-Calico Bush. A beautiful native broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups.

Each

|  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $18-24$ | in. | $\mathbf{2 . 5 0}$ |
| $2-3$ | ft. |  |
| $3-4$ | $\mathrm{ft}$. |  |

## LAUREL : Laurocerasus

ENGLISH LAUREL. These shrubs, like Kalmia, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy, dark green leaves.
Each
2-3 ft.
$\$ 3.00$
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. 4.00

## LIGUSTRUM : Japanese Evergreen Privet

LUCIDUM-Wax-Leaved. This fine broad-leaved evergreen is a native of the South. The leaves are large, bright, shiny. May be pruned in any desired shape. Large heads of white flowers in spring followed by black berries.

Each

| Each |
| ---: |
| $12-18$ in. |
| $18-24$ in. |
| $24-30$ 2.00 |

JAPONICA. Upright, large pear-shaped leaves, fast grower. Used for screening.


```
3-4 ft. _
4-5 ft. -
5-6 ft. _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
```


## NANDINA : Heavenly Bamboo

NANDINA DOMESTICA. An evergreen Japanese shrub which grows well in either sun or shade and is not particular as to soil conditions if the drainage is good. The white flowers are produced in panicles and are followed by red berries. The new foliage is tinted with pink and in winter becomes a beautiful red color from the effects of cold.

|  | Each |
| :--- | ---: |
| $18-24$ in. | $\mathbf{2 . 0 0}$ |
| $24-30$ in. | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0}$ |
| $30-36$ | in. |

## MAGNOLIA

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA - Magnolia Grandiflora. Large pyramidal tree, very large glossy green foliage; large white, fragrant flowers in the summer; adapted to most soils and situations.

Each

| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-4 ft. |  | 5.00 |
| 4-5 ft. |  | 7.50 |
| 5-6 ft. |  | 10.00 |
| $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 15.00 |
| 7-8 ft. | \$15.00 to | 30.00 |

## OSMANTHUS : Fragrant Olive

O. AQUIFOLIUM. Small white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. Holly-like leaves.

Each

| $12-18$ | in. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $18-24$ | in. |
| $24-30$ | in. |
| $30-36$ |  |
| in. |  |

O. FORTUNEI. Fragrant white flowers. Toothed leaves two to three inches long.

| $2-3$ | ft. | $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-4$ | ft. |  |

## PACHYSANDRA

TERMINALIS-Japanese Spurge. A most valuable broad-leaf evergreen trailing shrub for shady places where grass will not grow. Completely covers the ground like an evergreen mat.

Each Per 100
2-yr. Rooted Layers ...._\$ . 15 \$10.00

## PIERIS : Andromeda

PIERIS JAPONICA. Dark green compact foliage. Lovely bell-shaped white flowers in dense panicles in early spring.

Each
10-12 in. ...............................................................
$12-15 \mathrm{in}$.


## PYRACANTHA

P. LALANDI-Laland's Pyracantha. A beautiful variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

Each

| $2-3$ | ft. | $\mathbf{2 . 5 0}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-4$ | ft. |  | $\mathbf{3 . 5 0}$ |
| $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |  |

P. YUNNANENSIS GIBBSI. Coral red berries that remain most of winter. Broader plant than Lelandi.

Each
18-24 in.-4-in. pot
$24-30$ in. 6 - in . pot
30-36 in. 6 - in. pot 3.50
3-4 ft.-6-in. pot 4.50

## RHODODENDRONS

These beautiful broad-leaved evergreen shrubs do well in almost any soil if a mulch of coarse material, sufficient to hold moisture, is put around them. They are shade-loving plants and do best on a northern exposure, but will thrive in open, sunny positions where necessary mulch is supplied. In native varieties.

CATAWBIENSE. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers deep lavender.

| Each |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{8 . 5 0}$ |
| $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{5 . 0 0}$ |



Rhododendron Maximum
MAXIMUM-Great Laurel. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of light pink flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense.

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $18-24$ | $\mathrm{in}$. | Each <br> 22.50 <br> $2-3$ <br> ft |
| $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{3 . 5 0}$ |  |

## YUCCA

FILIMENTOSA-Adams Needle or Bear Grass. A conspicuous plant of tropical appearance, with pyramidal clusters of creamy-white flowers in June or July.
Small clump
Medium clump

## SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting.

Planting. To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and above in inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and pouring in several buckets of water to run the soil to the roots. It is advisable to stake trees to prevent windshake until they attach themselves to the ground. Also we want to emphasize the necessity of a mulch after planting. This consists of straw (or similar material) placed around the base of the tree about 6 or 8 inches high and a little wider than the width of the hole. Allow this to stay on one year and it will practically insure the tree's life.

## BIRCH : Betula

ALBA-European White Birch. Rapid grower; bark white, branches spray-like; leaves sasume autumnal tints. Very effective among evergreens.

Each
$10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
$12-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\mathbf{7 . 5 \theta}$

## CERASUS:

## The Japanese Flowering Cherries

These beautiful trees may be seen in their glory during the blooming season along the tidal basin in Washington, D. C. Every one who has seen them has a deep desire to possess the same thing for himself.

KANZAN. Vigorous growth, very colorful in bloom. Flowers deep pink changing to old rose.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 5.00$ Each
MT. FUJI. Double; white. A tree in bloom appears to be covered with snow.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$5.00 Each

JAPAN WEEPING. A weeping form worked on 4 to 6 feet stems, the pendulous limbs drooping to the ground. A beautiful object when covered with its rosy masses of bloom in early spring.

Each
One-year heads
$\$ 7.50$
Two-year heads 10.00

## CERCIS : Judas Tree

CANADENSIS-Red Bud or American Judas. A fast growing, round-headed tree, with large, leathery, heartshaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish-purple flowers before the leaves appear.

Each
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}3-4 \mathrm{ft} . & \mathbf{2 . 0 0} \\ 4-5 \mathrm{ft} & \mathbf{3}\end{array}$
$5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathbf{4 . 0 0}$
CHINENSIS-Japanese Red Bud. Dwarf, leaves heart-shaped, spring flowering. A rich pink with a purple cast. Flowering to ground. Very beautiful.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 2.00$ Each

## CRATAEGUS

OXYACANTHA PAULI. Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn. Variety with striking double bright scarlet flowers. It blooms freely and is the most popular of the Hawthorn family.
$3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 5.00$ Each

## FLOWERING CRABS : Malus

ARENTS SEEDLINGS. An old seedling stock that has proven its delicate beauty.

Shell Pink, 4-5 ft.
Deep Pink, $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

ELEYI. Red buds, opening light pink. Very prolific bloomer. Red berries. Foliage reddish.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 3.50$ Each

FLORIBUNDA. Flowers rose red and large. A very profuse blooming large tree. Small yellow fruit in summer.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.50$ Each

HOPI. Purpled leaved and purple flowered.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\qquad$ $\$ 3.50$ Each

PARKMANI. Semi-double flowers of a warm rose color. Small brownish-red fruit.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
83.50 Each

SPECTABILIS. Large pink flowers; yellow fruit.
$4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$3.50 Each

## DOGWOOD : Cornus

CORNUS FLORIDA-White Flowering Dogwood. Native of our American forests, this small, upright tree produces a wealth of white blossoms in early spring, followed in the fall by brilliant scarlet fruit. It is very good for use in the shrub border or massed in evergreen plantings.

|  | Each |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $2-3$ | ft. | $\mathbf{1 . 5 0}$ |
| $3-4$ | ft. | $\mathbf{4 . 5 0}$ |
| $4-5$ | ft. |  |

FLORIDA RUBRA-Red-Flowering Dogwood. Similar to white-flowering dogwood but flowers have a deep pink color. Produces large quantities of flowers in early spring. The most beautiful of the dogwoods.

Each

| $24-30 \mathrm{in}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $30-36 \mathrm{in}$. | $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ |
| $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
| $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |

## ELMS : Ulmus

AMERICANA-American Elm. A native tree of rapid and stately growth; branches long and graceful. Very extensively planted. Without ball of earth. Balled prices on request.
Each
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$8-10 \mathrm{ft}$.

## HONEY LOCUST

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS. Fast growing, graceful and picturesque.

6-8 ft.

## MAGNOLIA

LENNEI PURPUREA. Beautiful in spring when covered with profusion of pink to purple flowers before leaves appear.

Each
$18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\mathbf{2 .}$

## MAPLES : Acer

No family tree is more widely used for general purposes than the Maple. Its fine effect in general outline and fall tints is not surpassed by any other tree. Its foliage gives a pleasing shade, continuing from early spring to late fall.

NORWAY MAPLE. Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting.

Each

| $6-8$ | ft. |  | $\mathbf{3 . 5 0}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$ |  | $\mathbf{7 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |  |
| $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$, | 2 to $21 / 2$ in. cal. | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}$ to | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ |
|  | Larger sizes on request. |  |  |

CRIMSON KING. Similar in habit to the Norway Maple. Leaves deep crimson throughout the summer. A new patented maple to add color to your planting.
$\qquad$
SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. Chieftain of its clanstraight, spreading, symmetrical. It grows well except in damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

Each

| 6-8 ft. |  | \$ 3.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 5.00 |
| 10-12 ft. |  | 7.50 |
| $10-12 \mathrm{ft}, 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. cal. | \$10.00 to | 15.00 |

SILVER (Acer dasycarpum). Especially popular because of being a fast grower. Light green foliage slightly silvery underneath. Trees grow to be larger and more spreading than the Norway and should be given more space. An excellent tree for broad streets and large home grounds as well as useful in public parks.

Each

| $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{2 . 0 0}$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | $\mathbf{6 . 0 0}$ |
| $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$ |  |  |
| $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |

## ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM (Japanese

 Bloodleaf Maple). 6 to 8 ft . Probably the most attractive of all dwarf trees, our Japanese Bloodleaf Maples carry the brightest of wine red foliage in early summer, also beautiful fall coloring. One or two of these trees would add a beautiful touch of color to your lawn.| $15-18$ | in. | $\mathbf{2 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $18-24$ | in. |  |
| $24-30$ | in. |  |

## MIMOSA TREE

A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters.
$6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$3.50 Each

## OAK : Quercus

PIN OAK-Q. palustris. It is the most popular of all Oaks. Foliage is deep shining green in autumn, fading to a brilliant scarlet. For street and avenue planting it has no superior.
$10-12 \mathrm{ft}$., 2 to $2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{in}$. cal . $\$ 10.00$ to $\$ 15.00$ Each

## FLOWERING PEACH

DOUBLE-Red. A most beautiful small tree rarely over 20 feet tall; at its blossoming time in May every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers.

$$
\begin{array}{lr} 
& \text { Each } \\
3-4 \mathrm{ft.} & \mathbf{2 . 5 0} \\
4-5 \mathrm{ft} . & \mathbf{3 . 5 0}
\end{array}
$$

PURPLE LEAF PLUM. A small tree with purple foliage. White flowers in spring. Blackish purple fruit.
3-4 ft.
\$2.50 Each

## LOMBARDY POPLAR

A tall columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. For producing this contrast it is much valued in collections of trees on large lawns or public grounds. In smaller areas it also accentuates certain vistas or makes a more pronounced effect when used individually in certain locations where a tree of this type is especially desirable. Being low-branched and of quick growth make it especially well suited to screen planting. It is surprising how soon a planting of these trees will shut out those unsightly objects which so often make certain views rather undesirable.

Each


## SALIX : Willow

WEEPING WILLOW: A graceful weeping tree growing to large size, and is especially adapted to moist soil.

|  |  | Each |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 0}$ |  |
| $6-8$ | ft. | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0}$ |
| $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |

# DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS 

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Pruning Shrubs. Many persons trim and shear shrubs into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its own peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these characteristics as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation of natural beauty, to say the least. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.

We are growers of shrubs in a large way, and have as nice, vigorous plants as can be obtained anywhere. All shrubs are dug fresh from the nursery when shipment is made.

## FLOWERING ALMOND

Spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact; slender branched; when in bloom completely hidden by beautiful, double flowers, snuggling tight to the twigs.
DOUBLE PINK. 3-4 ft.
$\$ 2.00$ Each
WHITE. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 2.00$ Each

## ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Familiar shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges.
ARDENS. Double purplish-blue; an old favorite.
COMTE DE HAIMONT. Double pink.
DUC DE BRABANT. Large, dark red.
JEANNE D'ARC. Pure white; very double.
POMPONE ROUGE. Double red; very fine.
RUBIS. Large single red.

## BARBERRIES

## Beautiful in Summer and Winter

The Barberries have come to be well known as hedge plants, and the Japanese variety is particularly appropriate for the purpose. When grown as a hedge it makes a most effective boundary to the grounds. It requires little or no trimming and its thorns are very effective against dogs and other depredators.

THUNBERGII-Japanese Barberry. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

| Each |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $12-18$ | in. | .50 |
| $18-24$ | in. | .75 |
| $2-3$ | $\mathrm{ft}$. |  |

## BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA

RED-LEAVED BARBERRY. A practical easily-grown shrub of medium height, with good distinctly red foliage. Atropurpurea is an exact reproduction of Thunbergi in every way - habit, leaf-formation and fruiting; but, whereas the original is a deep green from spring until fall, this variety starts off in its first foliage a warm bronzy red; the heat of summer intensifying its red brilliancy; autumn adding other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout winter along the dense network of spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color.

|  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $18-24$ | in. | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0}$ |
| $2-3$ | ft. | 1.50 |

## BUDDLEIA : Butterfly Bush

ILE DE FRANCE (New). This splendid new Buddleia will be wanted by everyone. Grows into a wellshaped bush 3 to 4 feet tall and carries a mass of brilliant rosy violet-purple, fragrant flower-spikes.

Strong plants $\qquad$ \$1.50 Each

PINK CHARMING. Lovely lavender pink sprays of flowers. This is a magnificent new variety.

Strong plants
$\$ 1.50$ Each
ROYAL PURPLE. Plant and foliage similar to Ile de France. Flowers are a deep, lush, crimson purple.

Strong plants $\qquad$ \$1.50 Each

WHITE. Flowers are long and spiked covered with snow-white petals.

Strong plants
\$1.50 Each

## CALLICARPA : French Mulberry

AMERICANA. Bluish flowers from May to July. Violet fruit in the fall. A better shaped plant than the Purpurea.

| Each |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2-3$ | ft. | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0}$ |
| $3-4$ | ft. |  |

## CARYOPTERIS : Blue Spirea

MASTICANTHUS (Blue Spirea). A free-flowering shrub, growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late blooming shrubs. Excellent for low-growing hedge.


## CREPE MYRTLE

Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicateflavored Lagerstroemia. Deciduous shrub, and producing thoughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crepe Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known.


Crepe Myrtle

## RED and PINK.



## CYDONIA : Japan Quince

JAPONICA-Japan Quince or Fire Bush. A very popular shrub which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers bright scarlet; sometimes lighter colors appear.

## Each



## DEUTZIAS

The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. These shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house. Flowering period, May and June.

Each


CANDIDISSIMA. Double pure white flowers.

CRENATA, fl. pl. Double white, tinged pink.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles.

GRACILIS. A very graceful small plant full of graceful sprays of white flowers. Does well in part shade and in the sun. Dwarf.

Each
$12-18 \mathrm{in}$.
$18-24$ in. 1.50

## FORSYTHIA : Golden Bell

These splendid shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall, eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone.

INTERMEDIA. A graceful variety with arching branches and bright yellow blooms. 2 to 3 feet.

SUSPENSA. Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises. Also the best variety for covering banks. 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 feet.

SPECTABILIS. Most profuse of all, with large rich golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 ft .

VIRIDISSIMA. Twisted flowers, the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

|  |  | Each <br> $2-3$ <br> ft. | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-4$ | ft. |  | $\mathbf{1 . 5 0}$ |
| +-5 | ft. |  |  |

## HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

These are the Hydrangeas usually grown in tubs, producing large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color, depending upon the acidity of the soil. They require some protection in winter.

OTASKA. Old favorite. Produces immense heads of usually pink, but sometimes blue flowers.

Strong plants
$\$ 1.50$ Each

## HYDRANGEAS

## PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA-Hardy Hydrangea.

 A most valuable shrub, which produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.
## JASMINUM : Jasmine

NLDIFLORUM-Naked-Flowered Jasmine. Golden yellow, flowers before leaves appear in spring. A very hardy, drooping, graceful shrub with dark-green foliage.
Each
$18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
$24-30 \mathrm{in}$.
$\mathbf{1 . 7 5}$

## LIGUSTRUM : Privet

AMLRENSE-Amoor River Privet. The regular evergreen hedge plant. We offer here plants suitable for individual use.

| $18-24$ | Each | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2-3$ | $\mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{. 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 0 0}$ |
| $3-4$ | $\mathrm{ft}$. | $\mathbf{. 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}$ |
|  | If planted add $\$ .10$ | $\mathbf{. 7 5}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |

REGELIANUM-Regel's Spreading Privet. Makes a splendid effect planted in groups of three or more-along with other shrubs. Almost evergreen.

2-3 ft.
\$1.00 Each

## LONICERA : Bush Honeysuckle

FRAGRANTISSIMA. Breath of Spring. Fragrant, creamy white flowers from February to April. Red berries in summer. An invaluable shrub.

Each


TARTARICA. The best known of all the bush Honeysuckles, and in our estimation the finest variety of all. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in midsummer, and cling to the bush for several weeks.

Each


## POLYGONUM

KNOT WEED. Large perennial having lacy red flower in early fall. Good for drying to use as house decoration.
2-yr. Plant
\$1.50 Each

## PHILADELPHUS : Mock Orange

Another familiar shrub, so well known that its name alone is almost sufficient description, is the Mock Orange, which bears its sweetly scented flowers in late May and early June.

CORONARIUS-Common Mock Orange. An erect growing shrub with clusters of pure white flowers in spring.

$$
3-4 \mathrm{ft} .
$$

\$1.50 Each

GRANDIFLORA-May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

$$
3-4 \mathrm{ft} .
$$

\$1.50 Each

VIRGINALIS-Virginal Mock Orange. Beautiful semidouble flowers produced intermittently all summer. Most desirable. Fragrant.

| Each |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 0}$ |
| $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |

## PUNICA

PUNICA-Pomegranate. These are valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs, beginning to bloom in May and lasting the entire summer. They are Southern plants and should be planted in protected places near Richmond, Va., and farther north. Prices on the following varieties:

## Red Flowering-

| Each |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $18-24$ | in. | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0}$ |
| $2-3$ | $\mathrm{ft}$. |  |
| $3-4$ | ft. |  |

## RHODOTYPOS

KERRIA JAPONICA. A graceful shrub bearing yellow pompom like flowers in May and June. Bushy in growth.

$$
2-3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
$$

## ROSA

ROSE HUGONIS-Chinese Brier Rose. Used entirely as a flowering shrub. Good foliage. Beautiful single yellow flowers in profusion in early May. It is most attractive and hardy. You will be very pleased with its use.

Strong 2-yr. Plants
\$1.50 Each

## SPIREA

Shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The summer-fowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf, bushy spreading type, of better habit than original Bulmalda, and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering at its best in late summer. 12 to 18 in ., 18 to 24 in . and 2 to 3 ft . only.

Each
15-18 in.
$18-24$ in. 1.50

BILLIARDI ALBA (Billiard Spirea). Throughout July and August, this variety bears many dense and upright panicles, fuzzy with white flowers.
3-4 ft.
\$1.50 Each

## BLUE SPIREA (See Caryopteris).

FROBELI. Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller than the type, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August. 2 to 3 ft .
Each
18-24 in.
$\$ 1.00$
2-3 ft.
1.50

KOREAN SPIREA. Graceful. Bares white flowers in June.

$$
3-4 \mathrm{ft}
$$

\$1.50 Each

PRUNIFOLIA f. pl. (Bridalwreath). Tiny double, buttonlike, white spring flowers by the thousand.

$$
3-4 \mathrm{ft}
$$

$\$ 1.50$ Each
REEVESIANA. Throwing out long branches that curve gracefully and covered with clusters of double white flowers.
3-4 ft.
$\$ 1.50$ Each

THUNBERGII. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spireas.


VAN HOUTTEI. The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June.

$$
\begin{array}{lll} 
& & \text { Each } \\
2-3 & \mathrm{ft.} & \mathbf{1 . 0 0} \\
3-+ & \mathrm{ft.} &
\end{array}
$$

Plant Spireas for Spring and Summer bloom.

## SYRINGA : Lilac

The Lilac is one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only for the garden but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance fills the air, and the beautiful shrub has no equal among spring-blooming flowers.

PERSIAN PURPLE. Medium growing with slender branches and narrow leaves; a choice foundation subject.
$2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
\$1.00 Each
VULGARIS (Common Purple Lilac). The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac. Hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. All sizes.
2-3 ft.
\$1.00 Each

## FRENCH LILACS

We are offering below a choice list of French Hybrid Lilacs, single and double.

BELLE DE NANCY. Long clusters of double pink flowers.

CHARLES JOLY. Deep red-mauve, double.
LUDWIG SPAETH. Deep reddish-purple, single.
MME. CASIMIR-PERIER. White, double.
MISS SHIPMAN. Large flowers, single white.
PRES. GREVY. Double blue.
PRES. POINCARE. Double reddish purple.


## TAMARIX

AESTIVALIS. Very vigorous; branches are covered in spring with light rosy carmine flowers; very light and feathery.

```
Each
```




## VIBURNUM : Snowball

BURKWOODI. A new hybrid Viburnum growing to 6 feet. Fragrant with flowers in early spring. It likes a sunny, well-drained situation and plenty of moisture. Brilliant fall foliage. This is a very choice plant that should find a place in many gardens.

Each
2-3 ft. $\$ 1.50$
5-7 ft. 5.00

CARLESI. Shrub 5 to 6 feet high with waxy white, deliciously fragrant flowers in clusters. A very hardy variety doing well in either full sun or part shade.

Each

| Each |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $18-24$ | in. |
| $24-30$ in. | $\mathbf{4 . 5 0}$ |
| $30-36$ in. | $\mathbf{5 . 0 0}$ |

OPULUS STERILIS-Common Snowball. Dense and spreading in growth and very attractive while in bloom. Flowers white in large clusters in May and June.

```
2-3 ft.
                                    Each
```



PLICATUM-Japan Snowball. Strong growing shrub with spreading branches; large dark green, rough leaves. Flower clusters globose, about 3 inches across. One of the best shrubs in existence.
2-3 ft.
\$1.50
3-4 ft. _

```

TOMENTOSUM. Medium height, white flowers, bluish black fruit.

\section*{Each}
\(\begin{array}{lll}2-3 & \mathrm{ft} & \\ 3-4 \mathrm{ft} . & \mathbf{1 . 5 0}\end{array}\)
3-4 ft.

\section*{VITEX}

VITEX MACROPHYLLA. An attractive, vigorous shrub with large leaves, covered with bright lavender-blue flowers in late summer. Very fine.
```

Each
3-4 ft. $\$ 1.50$
+-5 ft .
2.00

```

\section*{WEIGELA : Diervilla}

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flower by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine.

EVA RATHKE. A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Midsummer.

Each
\(2-3 \mathrm{ft}\).


ROSEA. Clear pink flowers, upright grower. Seldom overgrows. 2 to 3 ft ., 3 to 4 ft . and 4 to 5 ft .


NANA VARIEGATA. Dwarf and compact. Variegated (green and yellow) leaves. Pale pink flowers.

3-4 ft.

Watkins Shrubs are dug fresh from the field the same day they are sent to you.

\section*{hedge plants}

\section*{AMOOR RIVER PRIVET}

\begin{abstract}
AMOOR RIVER PRIVET-Evergreen Privet. Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Makes a beautiful hedge and remains evergreen the year around. Plant 6 inches apart.
\end{abstract}

\section*{Per 100}

18 -24 in.
\(2-3 \mathrm{ft}\). 20.00
If planted add \(\$ .10\) per plant.

\section*{BARBERRY}

BARBERRY-Berberis Thunbergi. This charming plant as a hedge is a model of beauty and utility, owing to the brilliant autumnal tints of its foliage and abundant crops of scarlet fruit. In our opinion nothing adds tone to a real nice place like a properly treated Barberry hedge. The natural effect cannot be surpassed. Requires very little trimming.

Per 100
12-18 in.

\(24-30\) in. 100.00
50 at 100 rate.

\section*{LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA}

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. A fast growing upright plant. Large pear-shaped leaves. White flowers. Black berries. Good for screening.

Each
\(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
\(4-5 \mathrm{ft}, \ldots-\ldots\)

\section*{CLIMBING VINES}

\section*{AMPELOPSIS}
A. VEITCHI-Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth, having clusters of blue berries in fall with handsome green foliage assuming charming tints in fall. Perfectly hardy, and the most popular of all climbers. Clings firmly and densely to any hard surface.

2 year \(\qquad\) \(\$ 1.00\) Each

\section*{CLEMATIS}

CLEMATIS PANICULATA-Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during the summer and fall upon long shoots.
Strong plants, 2 year \$.75 Each

\section*{EUONYMUS colorata}

EUONYMUS colorata. Evergreen. Long narrow leaves, purple underneath and tinged purple above. A very effective ground-cover, especially during the winter.
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
& Each & Per 100 \\
1-year pot plants & \(\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2-year field plants & .35 & \(\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{HEDERA : Ivy}

HEDERA HELIX-English Ivy. This popular evergreen vine with medium-size dark green leaves is extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings.

Each Doz. 100
Potted plants, strong _---\$ . \(30 \quad \$ 3.00\) 20.00

\section*{LONICERA}
L. HECKROTTI (Everblooming Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.

2 yr .
\(\$ 1.00\) Each

\section*{WISTERIA}

GRAFTED WISTERIA-Guaranteed to bloom. Can supply purple and white.

Each
\(\begin{array}{ll}2 \text { year } \\ 3 \text { year } & \mathbf{2 . 0 0} \\ \end{array}\)

\section*{WATKINS ROSES}

These are Oregon grown. For Spring delivery only.

\section*{NEW PATENTED EVERBLOOMING ROSES}

CRIMSON GLORY, Patent No. 105. Color deep crimson, a "glory" Rose, glorious in its perfect form, large size and fragrance
\(\$ 1.35\) Each

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, Patent No. 581. A beautiful blend of rose, gold and salmon. Very vigorous, hardy and free blooming
\$1.50 Each

ECLIPSE, Patent No. 172. Long streamlined bud, rich gold without shading
\(\$ 1.35\) Each

HORACE McFARLAND, Patent No. 730. Named in honor of Dr. J. Horace McFarland. An upright growing vigorous plant producing an abundance of large deep apricot ovoid buds opening to beautifully formed, buffsalmon, spicely scented blooms of 45 petals. A.A.R.S. award for 1945
\$1.50 Each

MARY MARGARET McBRIDE, Patent No. 537. The buds are deep salmon-pink, almost reddish in fall, and the suffusion of yellow becomes a gold at base of petals. Rose full having about 45 petals. Bush strong and vigorous in growth producing great numbers of long stemmed roses excellent for cutting. A.A.R.S. award for 1943. No. 1...-. \(\$ 1.50\) Each

MIRANDY, Patent No. 632. First place winner of AllAmerica rose competition for 1945. A strong, freebranching plant producing large, long-pointed ovoid buds of rich dark red with black shadings, opening to Chry-santhemum-Red. The flower of 50 petals displays new beauties of Form and is long lasting. Marvelously fragrant. No. 1
\$1.50 Each

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, Patent No. 664. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower unusually large, double ( 24 to 30 petals), high-centered, lasting. Empire to lemonyellow turning lighter as the blooms mature on long stems. Vigorous, upright and compact; abundant bloomer. A.A.R.S. award for 1944
\(\$ 1.50\) Each

PEACE, Patent No. 591. Ovoid buds and golden-yellow etched with pink as open, color changes from canaryyellow, to pale golden, to iridescent cream. Petals are edged with apple-blossom-pink that deepens as the flower slowly opens to glorious 5 -inch blooms. A.A.R.S. award for 1946
\(\$ 2.00\) Each
REX ANDERSON, Patent No. 335. An outstanding exhibition rose of delicate, lovely ivory-white. Perfectly formed, slow opening, one of the few successful whites. Flowers fully double and of enormous size .. \(\$ 1.50\) Each

ROSE OF FREEDOM, Patent No. 791. Winner CITY OF PORTLAND AWARD for 1947. A Hybrid Tea with beautiful 60 to 70 petaled, long-stemmed, currantred blooms with delightful true Rose fragrance. The lovely blooms are normally borne singly on strong,
straight, 28 to 32 inch stems. The new wood is usually thornless. It blooms freely, on a vigorous, upright bush with abundant, handsome, disease-resistant foliage. Highest scoring Red Rose in 1946-1947 nationwide trials.
\(\$ 1.50\) Each

SANTA ANITA, Patent No. 539. Perfectly formed long pointed buds unfold into glorious flowers of crystal clear peach-blossom pink
\$1.25 Each

WILL ROGERS, Patent No. 256. Dark velvety-crimson maroon, double, free bloomer. Strong vigorous dark green foliage
\$1.25 Each

\section*{PATENTED FLORIBUNDA}

BETTY PRIOR, Patent No. 340. Produces large fragrant clusters continuously throughout the season. Opens lively red turning to shell-pink. Desirable for mass planting.

GOLDILOCKS, Patent No. 672. Rich golden yellow, buds are ovoid in shape, long lasting, hardy, and vigorous
\$1.50 Each

PINOCCHIO, Patent No. 484. A hardy plant producing an abundance of pointed buds of salmon-flushed gold, opening to miniature hybrid-tea like roses of soft clear pink and in great clusters
\(\$ 1.25\) Each

\section*{PATENTED CLIMBERS}

BLAZE, Patent No. 10. A hardy, vigorous climbing rose similar to Paul's Scarlet. Recurrent bloomer. Scarletcrimson flower
\(\$ 1.50\) Each

KING MIDAS, Patent No. 586. Golden yellow with large, double, high-centered flowers with good form. Buds are touched with red
\(\$ 1.50\) Each

\title{
GENERAL LIST OF ROSES \\ (NOT PATENTED)
}

\author{
HYBRID TEA AND EVERBLOOMING \\ 2-year field grown \\ \$1.25 Each
}

\section*{Red Shades}

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE, dark velvety-red with fine fragrance.

RADIANCE RED, bright rose-red, form of Radiance.

\section*{Pink Shades}

EDITOR McFARLAND, shapely buds and double, brilliant pink blooms.

PINK DAWN, perfectly formed, pink buds touched with salmon-rose.

RADIANCE PINK, large, brilliant rose-pink. Very fragrant.

THE DOCTOR, large, beautiful buds opening to enormous semi-double, cupped flowers of satiny-pink. Fragrant. Plant vigorous and bushy.

\section*{Yellow Shades}

GOLDEN DAWN, bud rich sunflower-yellow flushed old rose. Double.

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PON'T, bud reddish-gold, flower golden-yellow, lighter with age.

SOUER THERESE, double blooms of rich yellow. Vigorous.

\section*{Two-Toned Shades}

CONDESA DE SASTAGO, deep coppery-pink inside, golden-yellow reverse; double.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS, pointed buds, rich orange outside and salmon-pink inside.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, beautifully colored buds and blooms of yellow with pink and flame tints.

TALISMAN, glowing golden-yellow stained copper red.

\section*{White Shades}
K. A. VICTORIA, popular, snowy white, double.

\section*{THE BEST HARDY CLIMBING ROSES}

Any reasonable sized trellis can be covered in two years by using our two-year field-grown Roses. These are all healthy, hardy, vigorous plants, and if planted this fall, should begin to bloom some next spring.

AMERICAN BEAUTY-Climbing. Crimson flower, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer
\(\$ 1.25\) Each

CHEROKEE WHITE. Produces great masses of waxy white single flowers in the spring and is much used for covering fences, buildings, etc., where a large surface is to be covered. The foliage is a bright shining green at all times during the year
\(\$ 1.25\) Each

MARY WALLACE-A pillar Rose, making a fine strong, self-supporting plant 6 to 8 feet high, with large glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers very large, generally exceeding 4 inches across; well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals.
\(\$ 1.25\) Each

NEW DAWN-Everblooming Climbing Rose. Apple blossom pink flowers with old-Rose fragrance.
\$1.50 Each

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Flowers are brilliant scarlet, shaded crimson; large semi-double. Corresponds with Cl. Am. Beauty, Dr. Van Fleet, etc, as to size, shape and habit. Blooms during a long period, holding in flower after many of the June bloomers have dropped their petals
\(\$ 1.50\) Each

SILVER MOON-Extra large flowers of a brilliant silvery white with heavy yellow stamens. Fine foliage. \$1.25 Each

TALISMAN-The most gorgeous assemblage of colors in one flower ever presented by a rose, exhibited mostly in well defined angular blocks; gold, apricot-yellow, bloodorange, deep pink and old rose. The bud is long and shapely, developing into medium sized compactly double flowers; a free-bloomer, with glossy foliage \$1.50 Each

\section*{TRAILING ROSE}

ROSA WICHURAIANA. Pure white flowers in large clusters, profusely produced rather late in season. Trailing; forming dense mat of shining almost evergreen foliage. Very useful as ground cover.

Each \$.50 Doz...\$3.00 100 \$20.00

\section*{FRUIT TREE DEPARTMENT}

\section*{APPLES}

The varieties offered below are some of the best known and proven sorts. Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated.

Each
\(\begin{array}{ll}+-5 \mathrm{ft} . \\ 5-7 \mathrm{ft} & \mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 0} \\ \end{array}\)

\section*{Summer Apples}

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripens early June and lasts 2 to 3 weeks.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium, yellow, good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. June.

\section*{Fall Apples}

FALL CHEESE. Large green striped with red, flesh white. Subacid flavor with rich aroma.

SHEEP NOSE. Fruit large at base, tapering to apex; brown russet red; tender and fine. August.

\section*{Winter Apples}

DELICIOUS. Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. A very fine apple, similar to the Delicious in flavor and time of ripening.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A seeding of Winesap; fruit darker red and larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best Apples.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Also a seedling of Winesap; dark red, firm flesh, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best; strong grower.

WINESAP. The old-fashioned Winesap. No better apple to be had; needs no description.

\section*{Crab Apples}

HYSLOP CRAB. Large, deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; very popular.

\section*{PEACHES}

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay sub-soil is an ideal soil for the Peach; however, the Peach has the faculty of adapting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

\(4-5 \mathrm{ft}\).

\section*{Varieties in Order of Ripening}

MAYFLOWER-Early Wonder. Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round, entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15 th to June 1st.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A high quality, early, yellow, freestone peach. The value of this peach to the Eastern and Southern grower cannot be estimated. A typical Elberta type fruit, highly colored, ripening before Carman or about four weeks before the regular Elberta.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Ripens the first to fifteenth of August. Fruit is large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. One of the very best market sorts. Freestone.

EARLY ELBERTA. Having all the desirable qualities of the Elberta but ripening earlier.

ELBERTA. Midseason. A valuable large peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

WHITE HEATH CLING. Ripens about September 10 th to 15 th. An old variety of cling peach; has never been excelled by any other of its class. Fruit extra large roundish; flesh white, exceedingly juicy.

\section*{CHERRIES}
+ to 6 ft . Trees
\$2.50 Each

\section*{Sweet Cherries}

BLACK TARTARIAN. Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

ROYAL ANNE. Large, light yellow and red, known as Wax Cherry. June.

\section*{Sour Cherries}

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.

\section*{Hansen Hybrid Bush Cherry}

Large, purplish red, sweet fruit, \(1 / 2\)-inch or more in diameter. Excellent for serving fresh and for jellies.

Dwarf grower, approximately 3 feet in height and spread. Ornamental as well as fruitful, being covered with white flowers in Spring, and foliage turning red in Autumn. Ripens early July
\(\$ 1.50\) Each

\section*{PEARS}
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
& Each \\
3 to \(4 \mathrm{ft}\). trees & \(\mathbf{2 . 0 0}\) \\
4 to \(6 \mathrm{ft}\). trees & \(\mathbf{2 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

BARTLETT. Large, yellow, most popular. August.
KIEFFER. Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at 3 to 4 years old. One of the surest bearers.

SECKEL. Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

\section*{PLUMS}

4 to 6 ft . 82.50 Each

ABUNDANCE-Botan. One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. July.

BURBANK. Best and most profitable among the growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequaled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. July.

GREEN GAGE. European type grown extensively for home use because of its excellent quality and adaptability to canning and preserving. Large, egg-shaped; purplish green skin. July.

SATSUMA. Large, round with dark purple skin. Flesh blood red. July.

\section*{FIGS}

ITALIAN. Large, straw colored, sweet, delicious, firm fruit. A hardy, popular fig. Begins fruiting in July and continues to frost.
\begin{tabular}{rrr} 
Each \\
\(2-3\) & ft. & \(\mathbf{1 . 5 0}\) \\
\(3-4\) & ft. & \(\mathbf{2 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{GRAFTED PECANS}

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted. We are only offering the Stuart, which seems to be best suited to this section.
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3-4 ft. trees$\$ 3.50$

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4 to 5 ft . trees ..... 5.00

STUART. Nut large to very large; \(13 / 4\) to \(21 / 8\) ins. long; thin shell, very good quality, heavy bearer; excellent.

\section*{GRAPES}

No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November.
Well rooted vines
\(\$ .60\) each; \(\$ 6.00 \mathrm{doz}\).

\section*{Black Grapes}

CONCORD. Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

\section*{Red Grapes}

CACO. A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord.

LUTIE. Of southern origin, and well adapted to southern planting; large, brownish red, sweet and sugary. A vigorous grower and very productive; early.

\section*{White Grapes}

NIAGARA. Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom; tender and sweet.

\section*{Muscadine Grapes}

Strong, 2-yr. plants \(\qquad\) \$1.50 Each

JAMES. Berries very large; blue-black in clumps of from 4 to 10 ; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, quality very good. A showy variety.

SCUPPERNONG. Berries large; seldom more than 8 or 10 to a cluster; color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. We have grown this grape successfully in our Nurseries and find it free from disease and insect depredations and a fairly good bearer.

\section*{BLACKBERRY PLANTS}

These require but little attention, producing good crops of fine berries. They are native to the Piedmont section, and will give excellent results with but little care except keeping the weeds and grass out, in addition to removing the old canes. No staking required.

ELDORADO. A strong, upright grower; large juicy berries.
2 yr .
\(\$ 2.00\) doz.; \(\$ 12.00\) per 100

\section*{RASPBERRIES}

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

ST. REGIS. A genuine, practical, profitable, continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary,
with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.
\[
\text { Strong Plants } \$ 2.00 \text { doz. ; } \$ 12.00 \text { per } 100
\]

CUMBERLAND. Outstanding among Blackcaps; standard commercial variety, as well as popular in the home garden; large, purplish black, prolific. Firm good quality; most extensively grown Raspberry, succeeding over a wide area. Midseason.

Strong Plants_-_\$2.00 doz.; \$12.00 per 100

\section*{RHUBARB}

LINNAEUS. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all Rhubarb.
Strong roots \(\qquad\) \$. 25 each; \(\$ 2.50\) doz.

\section*{ASPARAGUS ROOTS}

MARTHA WASHINGTON. A new rust-resistant variety of great promise that is being planted largely in every asparagus section. The stalks are large, dark green, with a heavy purple overtone. The tips are tight and firm and do not open until well out of the ground.
\(2-\mathrm{yr}\)., strong roots

\section*{STRAWBERRIES}

These varieties, the best for home and market, are named in order of ripening:

Shipped postpaid.

BLAKEMORE. A promising New Variety that was released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1930. We have thoroughly tested it here in our county and find it has much to recommend it to the planters. It is a very free plant maker and responds quickly to good treatment. It is an abundant bearer, the fruit averages large and retains its bright attractive red color even after being picked several days. It can be classed as a good shipper.

FAIRFAX. Released for introduction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture spring 1933. From our own observation the Fairfax and Dorsett are all that has been said about them by the Department and Introducers. We believe they will prove to be all that is claimed for them and if they do, no grower of Strawberries can afford to be without them. The best garden early berry.

DORSETT. Released for introduction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture spring 1933. The Dorsett surely makes a worthy companion for the Fairfax. The flavor is not equal to the Fairfax but it is more prolific.

CORSICAN (Perfect). Midseason. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit extremely large, well colored. We doubt if there is a better midseason variety for home garden.

AROMA (Perfect). Late. One of the best late varieties. Plants are large, very vigorous and healthy; fruit is large to very large, roundish, of a bright glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties.

GANDY (Imperfect). This is an excellent late variety of strawberries. Does best in springy land with some clay in its make up. Fruit is extremely large and of fine flavor. Its great shipping qualities enable it to hold its beauty and attractiveness until it gets to the market.
\begin{tabular}{rlll} 
& Per 25 & Per 50 & Per 100 \\
Strong Plants \\
\(\mathbf{\$ 1 . 0 0}\) & \(\mathbf{\$ 1 . 7 5}\) & \(\mathbf{2 . 7 5}\)
\end{tabular}

MASTODON EVERBEARING. A consistent producer of good berries, particularly if given extra care, fertilization and cultivation.
Per 25 Per 50 Per 100
Strong Plants \(\$ \mathbf{\$ 3 . 0 0} \$ 4.50\)

MEMORANDUM

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W E are located only a twenty minutes drive from the Richmond city limits. We will be proud to show you our fine line of trees, shrubs, and evergreens on any week day.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT
"It's not a home untilit's planted."
We are equipped to give you expert advice, attractive plans, and competent supervision and planting for your home grounds. Let us make your grounds livable, restful, beautiful! Call us (Richmond 2.3306 ) and make an appointment.

\section*{WATKINS NURSERIES}

Midlothian, Virginia
Chesterfield County
Established 1876
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